THE UNLUCKIEST MAN IN EUROPE IS LORD SALISBURY.

Why Everything Has Gone Wrong with Him Bince He Returned to Power-The Bicycle Now a Factor in Politics and Society-The Sword-made Mostems in Armenia and Their Sad Fate-Paris Fads.

LONDON, Feb. 29.-The most unlucky man in Europe is Lord Salisbury. Fate has plainly had grudge against him ever since it returned him to power last summer with an almost unprecedented majority in Parliament. I am not going to discuss European politics; I merely wish to point out to those who are interested in such things the remarkable freaks of fortune in the career of a man who has long been one of the foremost figures in human history. His own ountrymen, including his political opponents and the world at large, have regarded him as onof the strongest, most courageous, statesmen of his generation. He was fortune's favorite sphere of life until he returned to the highest post within the gift of his country last summer. Since then everything has gone wrong. He has been called upon to deal with the most

difficult series of momentous problems involving the foreign relations of the empire that ever confronted a British Prime Minister. He has falled conspicuously in every instance. In one or two cases his failure has been ignominious and dishonorable to Great Britain. The prestige of the British empire has diminished throughout the world. The British flag no longer commands the respect which it did six short months ago. Even at home the political situation has completely changed. The three bye elections within the past ten days have proved it. The constituency which had represented by a Conservative returned a Liberal. The two districts already Liberal immensely increased the size of their majorities. If a general election could be held next week. Lord Salisbury's great majority in the House of Commons would disappear.

Is Lord Salisbury responsible for all this? Undoubtedly. How it has all come about is a mystery to his friends and a puzzie even to his enemies. The charitable explanation is that perversences of fate, the inexorable combination of circumstances, has done it. The supporters of the Prime Minister argue that no living man could have successfully resisted such a flood of untoward events as has swept over Lord Salisbury. His opponents are more inclined to point out that less arrogance in dealing with the United States and more honest courage in dealing with the Eastern situation would have put a very different aspect upon British relations with the whole world to-day. It has been peculiarly galling to the Prime Minister in his present eclipse to realize that the only genuine credit which his administration has won has all gone to a man who, although a member of his Cabinet, is in a real sense his rival. Mr. Chamberlain's rise in popular esteem, while by no means the cause of his chief's downfall, has been coincident with it. The bonds between the Tory and the Liberal Unionist wings of the Cabinet have certainly not grown stronger in the past few weeks. Everybody who comments upon the bad luck of the Premier dwells also upon the marvellous good fortune of the Colonial Secretary.

But it is sad as well as absurd to be obliged to

listen to merely superstitious excuses for the most lamentable collapse of British prestige and British honor which the world is now witness. ing. The true explanation is two-fold: First, d Salisbury, like nearly all great men, is much overrated by his admirers; second, his powers are measurably declining. No one who has met the Prime Minister within the past six weeks will deny the latter assertion. He has aged more than ten years in appearance since he returned to office. It is not surprising, for the strain upon him has been terrific. Six months ago, as all the world knows, his face was typical of mental aggression and determination. Now his whole air is preoccupied and crestfallen. He is no longer alert. His speech is more halting and indistinct, as the reporters to the House of Lords know to their discomfiture. When he occasionally ventures upo the street he has the appearance of an infirm old man. He walks slowly and uncertainly, seeing nothing around him. He brushed by Mr. Chamberlain in St. James's Park the other day as though the latter did not exist, but it is not for a moment to be imagined that he intended to snub the Colonial Secretary

In fact, if the strain of important European rises continues, and there is every prospec that it will soon become intense again, Lord saltsbury will break down. And then what? The history of more than the British empire depends upon the choice of his successor.

The bicycle has become almost as potent an influence in politics, society, and other fields of human interest in this country as in the United States, it required an elaborate campaign to secure its admittance into Hyde Park, and at first it was tolerated there only previous to 10 o'clock in the morning, which is aristocratic London's breakfast hour. New it possesses the principal driveways until noon, but even a discussion in Parliament failed to secure an extension of the time until 2 P. M. It is only a questhe same freedom of the park that dogcarts and fashionable turnouts possess.

Other demands are also being made which shock the doughty conservatism of the Duke of Cambridge, who is the Ranger of Hyde Park. The people ask for the establishment of booths small cafés, where afternoon teas or something a little more substantial can be obtained. It has been announced at length that "an ex periment" of this nature will be made. Another experiment" is also being made with many misgivings by the Duke. He has caused an electric light to be erected in the park near the Marble Arch, and he is waiting with much trepidation, it is said, lest upknown evils shall be the woful consequences of the innovation. Some of the cyclists have even had the temerity to ask his Royal Highness the Duke to erect a building in the park for the storage of cycles. Hundreds of cyclists, they say, keep their wheels exclusively for riding in the park, and it is dangerous going back and forth to their homes through the crowded streets. This very great concession to cyclists has been made at Hampton Court Gardens, where the First Commissioner of Works is putting up a building in which cycles will be for a small fee. Truly, the rule of the bicycle in England is not far distant.

Harry Furniss, the pugnacious little man whose physical courage has made him a terror to several who are twice his size in the lobbies of the House of Commons and elsewhere, has considered this a favorable moment in which to make capital out of lies about the people of the United States. He delivered a lecture in London a few days ago entitled "America in a Hurry," and now he is trotting around through the provinces saying "smart" things about what he saw and a great deal that he didn't see during a brief visit to the United States four Some of the yarns which he relates as personal experiences were hoary-headed before he was born, and he succeeds in giving

argued that the aggregate consumption of wine would be increased if it could be obtained in the gill and one-half bottles, and that it is, therefore, to the advantage of wine sellers and restau rant keepers to supply it in that form. This may be true, but the existence of this new pubic demand seems to signify that the quantity of wine consumed by the individual is diminishing. The clergy as a class in the United States no doubt are total abstainers. Most American parsons would suffer severely in reputation if it became known to their congregation that they drank wine or beer habitually or occasionally. The case in England is very different. The English clergy as a class are strong advocates of temperance, but not of total abstinence. I make this explanation in order that the American admirers of Dean Hole will not judge him too barshly for his attitude upon this question. He received the other day an invitation to be present at the anniversary dinner of the South London Licensed Victualiers' and Beersellers' Trade Protection Association. He sent this

characteristic response: Though I am unable to add to my long list of engagements for February, I much appreciate the com-pliment of your invitation, and would gladly have testified my sympathy with your association and my antipathy to tyranny and cant. The Christianity and ommon sense which alone can teach true temperance seem to be more and more ignored by tectotalers, who would incarcerate mankind in Pump court and turn all the birds of the air into water wagtails.

Perhaps the average English clergyman would not have written as fearlessly and as emphatically as this, but Dean Hole's words are really representative of his cloth in the Church of England. It has been noted in the press as an extraordinary thing within a few days that an obscure parish somewhere in the west of Engand has passed a resolution by a narrow majority that no liquor seller should be received into church membership. This has been described in all the comments I have seen as a most outrageous piece of bigotry which should not be tolerated. All of which goes to show that there is a vast difference between American and English public opinion upon the temperance ques-

It is scarcely worth while to dwell upon the details of the latest horrors in Armenia. Even the English papers which have championed the cause of the Armenians from the start do not care to print the stories of persecution and destitution which every mail now brings to England. Each one is a fresh indictment against the British Government, and the infamy is shared be all Englishmen. Conservative journals now admit that the impotent meddling by Great Britain really caused the massacre of hundreds of Armerians who would otherwise have escaped the fanaticism which British interference made flerce and relentless. The awful stupidity of Lord Salisbury, who made the situation twice as bad as it would have been and then lacked the courage to control it, is now understood and lamented in Armenia itself

more keenly than anywhere else. The result there is that thousands of Armenians have accepted Islam in preference to the sword. Nobody can blame them-least of all "Christian England." According to a private letter from Marash, the only security against an outbreak of Moslem fanaticism and fury at the approaching Ramazan, such as will overshadow all past horrors, is the possible intervention of the United States or the restraining influence of Russia. The enforced conversion of Armenians to Islam means far more then the mere renunciation of Christianity.

"I am assured on good authority that in addition to the rite of circumcision, to which many thousands have been obliged to submit, those Christians who are married are compelled to abandon their wives to some Mohammedan harem, and, in exchange for his own wife, each new convert to Islam is provided with a Moslem companion.

At present the case of Biridiik attracts considerable interest, because of its bearing upon the general question of the recent converts to Islamism. Biridjik is a town of considerable size on the Euphrates, and the scene of a mas-sacre on Dec. 30. One of the immediate coults of the massacre was the conversion of the entire remnant of the Christian population to the new faith. His imperial Majesty, on being advised of this, decided to send a special commissioner, in order, I presume, to assure himself more fully and to confirm the new converts. The British Ambassader in Constantinople has requested that this special commissioner be accompanied by a second, appointed by him. The request has been granted, and now a British Consul is on the way to Birldjik in order to be present and hear the testimony of these swordmade Moslems. The question at once arises, will not the presence of a British Consul encourage these poor people to renounce at once their adhesion to Islamism, inasmuch as it is perfectly evident that they accepted it simply as a means of saving their little name of tool, through the strength of lits ross, we have lives? At first thought it would be most natural to suppose they would at once return to their old fold. A moment's reflection, however, will suffice to show that no such hope need be entertained. If the British Consul could assure these poor wretches that they could cast off their new faith without thereby endangering their lives, the case would most assuredly be different. But when it must be perfectly evident to all these converts that any renunciation of their adopted faith would surely subject them to the mad fury of Moslem fanatics as soon as the British Consul leaves Biridjik, it is more than probable that every one of them will declare, even in the presence of this representative of her Majesty's Christian Government, their choice to remain Moslems."

The Peabody Donation Fund has had a bad year, but its work goes on increasing and its beneficiaries are greater in number than ever before. The sum given by Mr. Peabody amounted to \$2,500,000. This has increased through rents and interest to \$5,800,000. The reason for a great falling off in profits in 1895 is said to be the necessity for large expenditures in repairs and the increase in taxes. Last year the Peabody fund supplied 11,367 rooms to 19,914 persons, the latter number being in residence at the close of the year. The rents seem to be excessively low, but they pay expenses and more. The cost of a four-room Peabody dwelling is from \$1.72 to \$1.84 a week, and single rooms rent as low as 49 cents a week. The privileges of bathrooms, laundries, and lavatories are always included. The sort of people who are tenants of the Peabody houses are indicated by this summary: Laborers, 684; porters, 542; charwomen, 355; carmen, 301; needlewomen, 278; warehouse laborers, 186.

Paris is the headquarters for every eccentricity from devil worship to the latest fashion in the dressing of dogs. In strolling through the Palais Royal arcades last Monday I came across the Worth of dog dressmakers. It is a swell establishment and no ordinary dog is ever admitted. It is safe to say that no ordinary dog would go there if he was invited, and the pampered beasts that do visit it look upon the experience much as their masters and misresses would regard an afternoon at the dentist's. The laws of dog fashions are as arbitrary as those of the latest thing in hats. I saw be wildering costumes for every conceivable oc-There were flannel nightshirts for casion. There were flannel nightshirts for your anything but a pleasant impression of America and the American people. A good many American scans in London, who have heard some of the tail talk about their country from this perky little gentleman, hope they will be at home to receive him the next time he goes across.

It may be taken as a sign of triumph of genuine temperance principles that there is a widespread agitation in London just now in favor of the supply of good wine in quarter bottles. It may be taken as a sign of triumph of genuine temperance principles that there is a widespread agitation in London just now in favor of the supply of good wine in quarter bottles. If may be taken as a sign of triumph of genuine temperance principles that there is a widespread agitation in London just now in favor of the supply of good wine in quarter bottles. If may be taken as a sign of triumph of genuine temperance principles that there is a wide-spread agitation in London just now in favor of the supply of good wine in quarter bottles. If may be taken as a sign of triumph of genuine temperance principles that there is a wide-spread agitation in London just now in favor of the supply of good wine in quarter bottles. If the many the lock is the supply of good wine in quarter bottles. If the many of the keddy, and dozens of world-famous for the country as applied to the use of alcoholic laverages. The Englishman who finds a haif lact feel of wine too much for his luncheon ranas as a stanch supporter of temperance principles. Now he must drink the haif bottle, go without, or take here, which may not agree with the work before was an institution. The name of the keddy in the lock of the keddy in the lock of the supply of good wine in quarter bottles. If the wine to the find of the keddy in the lock of the supply in the proprietor was also arrested the through the proprietor was allous the profession of the substitute and the work before went then with or sain and the trip is the name of the country as applied to the us winter, gauze nightshirts for summer, over-

THE BOOTHS' NEW ARMY

ORGANIZED LAST NIGHT AT A MONSTER MEETING.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth Enthusi astically Received by the Thousands Who Gathered at Cooper Union to En-courage Them in Their New Venture. Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth made their public appearance since their dismissal from the Salvation Army at Cooper Union last night. In anticipation of seeing and hearing the ex-Commander and his wife there was an audience that filled every available sest on the platform and in the auditorium, choked up every alsle, and extended from every entrance to the hall out into the street. The crowd was made up of all classes, but people whose appearance would indicate that they were either

well to do or wealthy were in the majority. Fashionably dressed men and women sat side by side with those who had come up from the Bowery or the river front. Looking over the audience from the platform, it seemed as if nearly every man, woman, and child present had brought an American flag. During the entire meeting there was no disturbance or in-terruption of any kind,

As early as 6:30 people began to file into the hall. Major Peter Glen, the first officer to resign from the Salvation Army, was there to receive them. From among those in the auditorium chairs a number were invited to seats on the platform, whose seating capacity was soon exhausted. Among those who occupied platform seats were about three-quarters of the former members of the Bowery Corps of the Army. They went out of the organization in a body yesterday morning.

At the north of the reading desk, resting on an easel, was a large engraving of George Washington in a white and gold frame, and draped with an American flag. This picture arrived at the hall shortly after the doors were opened. It was sent by a wealthy member of the Auxiliary League of the Salvation Army, a woman, with the request that it be placed on the platform. It was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Booth would reach the hall at 8 o'clock. Until that time the great audience entertained itself by singing the airs that had become familiar to them during the years of Ballington Booth's leadership of the Army here. Those members of the Army who had come to the meeting brought their tambourines with them, and these, together with a plane, served as an ac companiment to the singing. Just before 8 clock some one in the audience began to sing America." The national anthem was taken up in all parts of the house, and a great wave of song swept over the hall. Just as the anthem was ending Mr. and Mrs.

Booth came on the platform. The demonstra-

Booth came on the platform. The demonstration that followed their appearance has seldombeen equalled in Cooper Inion. One week before Commissioner Eva Booth spoke in the same
place. When she appeared her soldiers and officers, gathered about her on the platform, gave
her a most enthusiastic welcome.

The authence received her with hisses. Last
night platform vied with auditorium in enthusiasm, and the latter triumphed from mere
force of numbers. Cheers and handciapping
and flag and handkerenief waving continued
exactly twelve minutes. Then Mr. Glen stepped
to the front of the platform and signalled for
quiel. The audience became still for a moment,
but some one yelled:

to the front of the platform and signalled for quiet. The audience became still for a moment, but some one yelled:

"What's the matter with Ballington Booth? What's the matter with Mrs. Booth?"

That set the crowd going again, and it cheered and howled until Mr. Booth had to step forward himself and motion for it to be still. When he could Major Glen announced the hymn, "At the cross, at the cross where I first saw the light," When this was sung the Major read a passage of Scribure and then offered prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer Major Glen said:

"This is not a meeting to discuss a subject that is uppermost in all our minds. We are here to have a purely spiritual meeting to do our hearts and soils good. We are not here for strife or bitter words, but to get a reflection of Christ's tip and a little of Unrist's spirit into our hearts."

Christ's lip and a little of Christ's spirit into our hearts.

With this for an introduction, Mr. Booth arose. The cheering was renewed, and would have continued much longer than it did had he not fairly shoured to make himself heard above the tumult: "Let us pray." In the course of the prayer, Mr. Booth said:

"We thank Thee, O God, for the privilege of meeting here under these circumstances. We meet not to talk of those things which shall tend to engender strife or ill-feeling, but of those subjects which shall bring our thoughts very near to Thee. God bless the Salvation Army. Make the Army a mighty power for bringing souls into Thy kingdom. If any minds are turned against us. Thy grace shall be sufficient to turn their makes into a love which is like unto the love of Christ."

Following the prayer, the hymn, "Oh, why carry your burden?" was sung. The second unto the love of Christ."

Following the prayer, the hymn, "Oh, why carry your burden?" was sung. The second statza Mr. Booth sang as a solo, the audience coming in on the chorns. At the conclusion of the hymn Mr. Booth said:

"Mrs. Booth and myself have not come to this meeting for the purpose of alluding to the recent sad events in our experience. It is quite true that, after careful deliberation, we have resolved to inaugurate a new movement. Could it have been avoided it most assuredly would have been.

resolved to massive the strength of the linke been avoided it most associated have been.

But I did not believe for a moment that the But I did not believe for a moment that the but I did not believe for a moment that the strength of the strength of

done work during the past nine years for which they were grateful, would, for a moment, agree to the proposition that we should quietly retire to private life. to the proposition that we should quietly retire to private life.

"Realizing that a great field, larger than any one in any civilized country of the globe, and recognizing that there is room in this great country, and for one, not for twenty, but for 100 more religious organizations, we have resolved to give our abilities, our time, our lives to something that shall win over the middle or artisan class in this country to the cause of Christ.

"We do not intend to engage in any battle or artisan class in this country to the cause of Christ.

"We do not intend to engage in any battle or artisan class in this country to the cause of christ, the country to the cause of christ, and we will be sufficiently on the last the constant of the lost. And while Mrs. Booth and I were talking and praying over this problem we foresaw that it would mean not a consecration in name or sentiment only, but a consecration that would be tangible, material, and actual.

"I want to tell those officers and men who have taken their stand by our sides that, by faith, I see in the distant horizon a movement that, by our consecration, shall grow. (Cheers, But it will be by a consecration that is not eleretyped or forsilized, but shall be such as shall save for Christ the churchless, the Christless, and the outcasts of the land that is ours, the land that welove."

When Mr. Booth had finished speaking the cheering broke out once more and continued acceptant intended in known that to go on with the movement he must have money. Mrs. Booth was called upon to explain the needs of the new organization.

Mrs. Booth's reception was more enthusiastic.

upon to explain the needs of the new organization.

Mrs. Booth's reception was more enthusiastic than that accorded to her husband. She said that she had seen it stated in the papers that she and Mr. Beoth were backed up by \$1,000,000 in their new movement.

She said that they are not backed by \$1,000,000 in their new movement.

She said that they are not backed by \$1,000,000,000 in by \$100. They were beginning with the start they got from the collection. She said the offices had to be fitted up and other expenses had to be met, and this could only be done through the willingness of their friends to contribute.

While the hats were being passed Commander and Mrs. Booth has written, but which has not yet been published, entitled "Marching Omward." After the collection Mr. Booth asked for a start for the Auxiliary fund, and he got \$55 in no time.

When the collection had been taken Mrs.

When the collection had been taken, Mrs. Booth delivered a purely religious address. Then followed the most remarkable feature of the meeting. Mr. Booth called for converts, those who would give themselves to Christ by a profession of their faith.

profession of their faith.

It was some time before the first came up and knelt before the platform, but after that one after another came up, until thirty were kneeling at the "penient" form. Mr. Booth announced that he wished the number might be fifty, and asked if there were not ten more who would come up in a body. He had hardly made the request before seven men came forward. ward.
The audience went fairly wild with religious enthusiasm, and in less than five minutes the number of professing Christians, mostly men, who were kneeling before the platform was an

Booth's

new and wonderful remedy HYOMEI and Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit are in the line of recent scientific research and have achieved marvellous success. Every first-class drugglest now carries it in stock—make the slow ones get it for you. It is the Australian "Dry Air" treatment and definitely cures Asthma, Catarri, Bronchitis and similar diseases. It is a home treatment, may be carried in the

Pocket

business, church, theatre, in the cars, or wherever a draught or dampness is likely to strike you. Cost, complete, \$1.00.

MY DEAR SIR: Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhaistion gave relief, it is a bleas-ling to humanity and I am sorry it is not better known. I add my name to the "Pass It On Society." Sincerely yours.

Rev. J. M. FARRAR, D. D.

The air, thoroughly charged with Hyomel, is inhaled through the

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at the mouth and is slowly exhaled through the nose. It stops spasmodic coughing instantly, clears the voice, expands the lungs, and increases the breathing capacity.

Don't let your druggist sell you a substitute. It's the only thing of the kind on the market. Any FIRST-CLASS DRUGGIST will get it for you

Mr. Booth will be glad to see any persons afflicted from P. A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., week days only, and will glasily answer inquiries, or he will send the Pocket Inhaler Outfit, complete by mall, for \$1.00.

R. T. BOOTH.

23 Esst 20th St. (e. of B'way), New York. AMERICAN MINISTERS TO SPAIN. Mr. Taylor's Sojourn at Madaid in Contrast

with That of His Predecessors

The American Minister to Spain, or rather to his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spainfor Spain's Ministers abroad are the King's personal representatives, and foreign Ministers to Spain are accredited to him individually is Hannis Taylor of Alabama. The post of American Minister to Spain is just now one of considerable importance, in consequence of what may be considered the strained relations between the United States and the Spanish kingdom. Mr. Taylor comes from a State noted for the warlike character and disposition of its public men, and in this particular a departure from tradition by the State De partment was involved in his appointment, for heretofore the post of American Minister to Madrid has usually been regarded as a convenient and congenial sinecure for some deserving and intelligent statesman, historian, or literary man, who desired rather to improve his mind and beguile his thoughts by the study of Spanish monuments and history rather than represent with vicor and alertness the interests of the United States in that country. Under the Presidency of John Tyler, Washington Irving was for four years the American Minister to Spain, and while he was there much literary work was done by him. The American Minister under the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln was Carl Schurz, and he was succeeded by Gustavus Koerner of Illinois, one of the most prominent representatives of German population of that State and afterward active in its politics.

President Johnson appointed as his Minister John P. Hale of New Hampshire, who was a candidate for the Presidency in 1852. Under President Grant the successive Ministers were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts. Hayes appointed James Russell Lowell in 1877, and Mr. Lowell held the place for three years. President Arthur appointed Hannibal Hamiin, who had been Vice-President of the United States. having been elected on the same ticket with having been elected on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Under the first Administration of President Cleveland there were two Ministers to Spain, Jabez Curry of Virginia and Perry Belmont of New York. President Harrison had during his term of oilice the appointment of three Ministers, the first of them being Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan best remembered in American political annals for his active participation in the administration of the World's Fair in thicago. The second appointee of President Harrison as Minister was E. Burd Grubb of New Jersey and other places, who lent the charm of his liberal hospitality to the American Embassy at Madrid while he was in charge of it and until succeeded by another illustrious citizen of distinguished social fame on the other bank of the

while he was in charge of it and until succeeded by another illustrious citizen of distinguished social fame on the other bank of the noble Delaware River. A. Lowden Snowden of Philadelphia.

From present indications the official services to be rendered by the present American Minister will be of a less literary character than those of some of their predecessors. The first American Minister to Spain was appointed in 1750. From 1808 to 1814 official relations between the United States and Spain were broken off, but were resumed in the latter year. The American Minister receives \$12,000 a year.

THE NEW SALVATION ARMY.

No Anti-American One-man Supremacy Says Booth's Former Secretary.

MONTCLAIR, March 8.-There was a large audience in the Pilgrim Mission building this evening to listen to an address by J. G. Haltimond, the superintendent and the former private secretary of Ballington Booth, on the subect "The Trouble in the Salvation Army." In the course of his remarks Mr. Hallimond said "As to the future plans of Commander Booth.

Had you had the opportunity of seeing Mr. and Mrs. Booth at their home as I have you would have been convinced that it is utterly imposfor them to remain idle, and also you would have been convinced of the sincerity of the Booths in their declaration that they do not encourage a split or wish to influence officers or soldiers to withdraw from the

officers or soldiers to withdraw from the Army.

There is an immense gap between the churches and the working classes. The organized labor unions of this country are in a position little sbort of declared bitter, angry hostility to religion. The work of bridging overthe gap and bringing the working classes into contact with the living Christ the ex-Commander will now undertake.

"In the new undertaking rank and title may be slightly used as a convenience, but will be carefully guarded from exerting the terrible, dangerous, and damaging influence upon the spiritual life of the workers. The perniclous, unscriptural, and utterly anti-American principle of one man supremacy will also be carefully guarded against."

IVA BOOTH SPEAKS IN BUFFALO. She Says that the Principles of the Army Are Dearer than Human Ties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.-Commissioner eva Booth addressed crowded audiences in Music Hall this afternoon and evening, in which she spoke tenderly of her brother, Bailington Booth, while making an impassioned plea for the principles on which the Salvation Army is founded. My position as your leader." she said, "my

position as a sister of your late Commander, with the strong love of sisterhood still burning in my bosom, may fain cause me to refrain from speaking one word on this painful subject exspearing one word on this painful subject ex-cept those I could breathe in the breath of prayer when I kneel down at my Master's feet."

She then went on to refer to similar crises through which the Army movement had safely passed, and contended that the principles of the Army were dearer to them all than the dearest of human ties, even the ties of flesh and blood. Commissioner John A. Carleton also spoke, pholding obedience to the Army rules and

regulations.
Eva Booth will address another meeting tomorrow night in Asbury M. E. Church.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castorio. "FRENCH LENA'S" RAIDED.

SHE IS CAUGHT IN THE TARD IN A CLOTHES BASKET.

Thirteen Women and Seven Men Nabbed in Her House-Only Bessle Brown Found Next Door - Police Paid \$100 to Get Evidence Cops on Guard Last Night The notorious houses at 100 and 108 West Fiftieth street and the equally notorious adjoining houses at 102 and 104 were raided early yester day morning by the police of the West Forty-seventh street station. Capt. Sheehan was personally in charge of the raid, the details of which he had been planning since he took charge of the

West Forty-seventh street station three weeks

His predecessor, Capt. Haughey, had warned him of the nature of all four houses, which were conducted as two establishments. The houses at 102 and 104 were kept by Bessle Brown those at 106 and 108 by Lena de Merville, bet ter known to men about town as" French Lena." Capt. Sheehan, at starting, stationed several of his men in the neighborhood, and they watched the houses for nearly two weeks. From the reports he received from his men the Captain became satisfied that the houses were wha Haughey had represented. Policemen Cornelius Sullivan and Anthony Saver were selected to procure the evidence against the houses. They first tried to get into "French Lena's" house. Learning the name of one of her inmates, the

two policemen dressed themselves up to look the part they were to play. Sullivan, it had been decided, was to pose as a salesman for a Pittsburgh whiskey house. Saver was to be a collegian, who had come to town for a lark with his friend, the whiskey man.

Shortly after 12 o'clock on last Tuesday night cab rattled up and stopped in front of 100 Two men, wearing high hats and long paddock coats, alighted, and after settling with the cab man they walked briskly up the stoop of the house in front of which the cab had stopped In answer to their ring, a negress opened the door part way. She couldn't open it any further, as a chain prevented. The two men asked for the one of the inmates whose name had been learned. The colored woman was suspicious and summoned her employer. "French Lena" invited the two well-dressed strangers in and asked them what they wanted.

One of the men said he was selling a new brand of whiskey. His companion was introduced as a college chum. They both had come to town for a good time, and at the suggestion of a friend they had visited the house. They had money, they said, and they didn't mind spending it. This satisfied Lena, and she invited the strangers to make themselves at home She called five of the girls of her house, and with the two strangers, they adjourned to an upper rear room, where the girls danced for a

upper rear room, where the girls danced for a time.

After the dance sthe two visitors bought wine at \$5 a bottle. When they went away, in the early hours of the morning, they said they had had a good time, and promised to call again, They kept their word, appearing at the same time the following night, and remaining most of the night. When they left the second time they had more than sufficient evidence to warrant raiding the place.

Wednesday and Thursday nights they spent at Bessie Brown's house. They were still travelling as men out to see the sights, and had not much difficulty in getting into the second establishment.

The two policemen laid the evidence they

much difficulty in getting into the second establishment.

The two policemen laid the evidence they had obtained before Magistrate Flammer, in Yorkville Police Court, on Saturday, and he promptly issued the necessary warrants with which to make the rands.

A few minutes after midnight yesterday Capt. Sheehan and twenty of his men left the station house. Half of the men were in citizens dress. The men in citizens clothes rang the bells at all four doors at once. The men in uniform remained on the other side of the street, waiting to take care of the prisoners. All four doors were opened simultaneously. They were only partly opened, but they were quickly forced in all the way.

arity opened, out they all the way.

In "French Lena's" establishment fourteen women and seven men were found. Some of the women were in evening dress. The house was quickly searched, but the keeper could not be found. Capt. Sheehan ordered his men to search in the yard. The search came near proving fruitless.

search in the yard. The search came near proving fruitless.

Policeman Sullivan was passing by an old clothes basket when he thought he saw the sheet covering it move. He pulled off the sheet and found the woman he was hunting for. She had hidden in the clothes basket when she heard the police invading her house.

The only woman found at 102 and 104 besides the keeper was a colored servant. Hessie Brown had opened one of the doors and allowed the police to enter. As she did so she began to laugh and then said:

"You're all sold. The girls have all gone to the theatre."

She was the only one arrested, her servant being left behind to take care of the house. The immates of the other house were marched out in pairs. The sixteen women were bundled in patrol wagens and driven to the West Forty-seventh street station house. The seven men walked, and when they arrived at the station described themselves as Joseph Roberts, manufacturer, 42 years old, and Warren Armetige, broker, 51 years old, both of 159 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, John Duncan, clerk, 53 years old, of 15 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, John Duncan, clerk, 53 years old, of Chiesgo; George Anderson, 33 years old, salesman, of Outney, Ill: Charles Connoily, salesman, of the Aller and the sale and the sale and the sale and t Brooklyn; Frank Pollock, clerk, 22 years old, Chicago; George Anderson, 33 years old, salesman, of Quincy. Ill; Charles Connolly, salesman, 42 years old, Hoffman House, and Gustave Bogt, manufacturer, 47 years old, Brooklyn.

The thirteen inmates of "French Lena's" house were locked up as disorderly persons. They were all French, well dressed, and rather pretty. Mrs. De Merville was charged with keeping a disorderly house and with violating the Excise law. The Brown woman was locked up only on the former charge.

The seven men sent telegrams to friends as soon as they learned they would have to spend the night in a cell. Only three of them were bailed. William P. Rome of 114 West Eightysixth street gave surety for Roberts, Armetige, and Duncan.

The prisoners were all arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. All the

Market Court yesterday morning. All the women were discharged with the exception of the keepers of the houses and the five young women who danced in the presence of the

women who danced in the presence of the policemen.

"French Lena" was represented by Lawyer Abe Hummel, as was lessic Brown. The latter was heid in \$500 bail for examination on Tuesday, the former in \$700 bail on both charges for examination on Thursday. The five dancing young women were fined \$10 cach.

Last night Capt. Sheehan stationed a policeman in uniform in front of the houses to warn visitors of their character. The policeman had a hard task of it and was kept busy explaining that a man took risks by entering either of the houses, as they were liable to be raided again.

About 0 o'clock a man, apparently about 50 years old, started up the stoop of the Browhouse.

"I want to warn you, sir, that that house is disorderly and frequented by disorderly per-"What's that, what's that!" exclaimed the man excitedly. "Why, my mother lives in "She must be pretty old," ventured the po-

liceman.
"Sir, you are impertinent. You're overstepping your limit. I'll report you," said the man hotly, as he started up stairs.
"I want to warn you again of the character of the house you are entering," said the policeman. "The place was raided last night and is liable to be raided again to-night."
"Now, is that so?" said the old man. "Well, I guess i don't want to see my mother to-night then," he said with a laugh, as he disappeared toward Sixth avenue.

toward Sixth avenue.

A party of five young men started to enter the De Merville house.

"It's been pulled," said the guard.

"Ther we don't go in," said one of the men.

While they were inquiring about the raid two other young men appeared. At the sight of them the five began to laugh. One of the five said: "If they keep on coming we will have the whole club here soon."

The seven went away, but they were succeeded by others Fifty men, most of them middle aged and all amparently well to do, were stopped before midnight while trying to enter the houses. The majority of the men went away quickly, but several of the boiler ones entered the houses.

It cost the police about \$100 to secure the evidence against both houses.

No Transfer of Bellevue Lunatics To-day. It was said at Bellevue Hospital last night that the insane patients there would not be transferred to Ward's Island to-day, as had been announced. A test case will come up before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court this morning, and it depends on the Justice's decision whether they are to be transferred or not.

The meane paydion at Believue was intended originally to hold but eighteen patients. At the present time there are forty-three in it. Twenty-seven of these are men, and all are violent. In some cases the patients have been placed in the alcoholic ward in the hospital proper.

A. M. 12 05, 19 East Twenty-first street, Black & Boyd, damage triffing, 9 19, Broadway and Forty f wirth street, Hammerste n's Olympia, damage \$500 118 Jane stret James Hahn, damage \$50;
 232 West and a third street, Bernard apartment during a 10 Fast become fifth attent limited manner of during \$25, 3,45, 217 Fast Tentrastret, a consumer of the West Sixty for the consumer of the first premium at 1,484 First arenue, many 7,50, 66 West Eighty fourth street, 2 Wilsess, aumage \$100.



The problem-"How to dress

my boy well yet economically. If your solution is buying where price is the first consideration, quality secondary, we'll agree to clothe your boy better at a less yearly expense than it costs you now. Can you afford not to make the trial?

A GOOD TIME TO MAKE IT. IS WHEN YOUR BOY WANTS SPRING CLOTHING-YOU CAN

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THE LIE PASSED IN THE C. L. U.

A Rumpus Over the War Between the Rival Musical Unions. There was a rumpus at the meeting of the

Central Labor Union yesterday over the at-

tempt of the little Manhattan Musical Union to get the C. L. U. into a fight with the Musical Mutual Protective Union. The Manhattan people want the members of the M. M. P. U. ousted from the theatre orchestras and replaced by their own men. They began hostilities at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and the rumpus yesterday arose over the reading of a letter from the theatre's manager urging a confer ence with the officers of the M. M. P. U. in the interests of peace, Delegates Johnson and Mullen of the Manhattan union declared that there was no use in volue to see the officers that it would only result in their being snubbed. Mullen said the M. M. P. I' was hevcetted by the C. L. U., met in a non-union hall, drank non-union beer, smoked non-union eigars, and laughed at the C. L. U. The only way to deal with them was to tackle the theatres.
This brought Delegate Lloyd of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers to his feet. "You can't This brought Delegate Lloy! of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers to his feet. "You can't bring about harmony if you go around with a revolver in your pocket," he said. "The committee in charge of this trouble should go to the officers of the M. M. P. U. and secure harmony at any sacrifice. These will be my last words as a delegate, as I resign from my union to morrow. I now tell you that the besses are laughing at your unions. You will have to intuse a little common sense into your methods if you want your unions to hold together. Every fight between labor and capital ends in disaster, and rights between unions are still worse." fight between labor and capital ends in disaster, and fights between unions are still worse."

A delegate of the Manhattan union, said Delegate Jones of the Progressive Varnishers, "tells me that he and his union want to crowd out the M. M. P. U. men instead of amangmating. What a predicament we would be in if we took up such a ridiculous fight."

"I said no such thing," said Johnson, who was the delegate referred to.

"You certainly did." Jones declared, "You're a liar," shouted Johnson.

This brought all the delegates to their feet, and bandemonium reigned until Johnson made an apploory.

and candemonium reigned until Johnson made an apology.

Delegate Maher of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers said that the M. M. P. U. has an organization of 2,000 members while the Manhattan Musical Union consisted of a few expelled members of that organization which happens to be in the C. L. U. No decisive action was taken in the matter, but from the tenor of the whole discussion it was apparent that the C. L. U will not support any attempt to force a fight on behalf of the Manhattan Musical Union.

FOOLED BY AN OLD TRICK. Long Wessner Lost Her \$350 and Did Not

Get a Husband. A comely young woman, who said her name was Lena Wessner, and that she was a domestic servant, entered the Hamburgh avenue police station, Williamsburgh, last evening and begged the police to arrest Herman Kaiser, who, she said, had robbed her of \$350 after having promised to marry her. She said that she answered Kaiser's advertisement for a wife in a German paper two weeks ago, and met him by appointment in a house in Williamshurgh, the location of which she did not know. She said that Kaiser professed great admiration for her, and told her that she was just the kind of woman

he wanted for a wife. According to the girl's story Kaiser met her resterday by appointment at Wyckoff and trates avenue, Brooklyn, where she said they were going to rent a flat. They were to be married last night. The girl told the police that after looking at several flat houses from the street Kaiser induced her to give him \$350. Then he took her to a saloon at 50 Sumner avenue, where he told her to wait a few minutes. Kaiser

where he told her to waita few minutes. Kalser went out of another door and that was the last she saw of nim.

A detective was sent to the saloon, where he was told that all that was known of Kalser was that he was a confidence man, and had been concerned in similar transactions.

The girl was kept at the station house until last night, when her brother, who keeps a restaurant in Pearl street, this city, took her away. The police failed to get the girl's address.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP KENRICK. Many Thousands Look Upon the Face of the Bead Prelate.

Sr. Louis, March 8. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the body of the late Archbishop Kenrick was taken from the archiepiscopal residence on Lindell Boulevard to the cathedral on Walnut The hearse was followed by a large number of clergymen and laymen in carriages. The coffin was placed on the catalaque within the chancel railing, and the doors were opened for the admission of the public. The priests and assistants recited the offices of the dead, and and assistants recited the offices of the dead, and thousands passed through the cathedral to take a last look at the face of the deceased prelate.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning the last services of the dead will begin. Archibishoo Kain will chant the requiem mass and will be assisted by visiting bishops and triests and the Franciscan Friars. Archibishop Ryan of Philadelphia will deliver the panegyric. The Gregorian chant will be rendered by a choir selected from all of the churches of the city. At 2 o'clock the procession will start for Calvary Cemetery.

An Accident on the Government Tug Lamont. The United States Harbor Supervisor's tug

Daniel S. Lamont blew out the fusible plug in her boiler while lying at the foot of Fortieth street, South Brooklyn, about moon yesterday,

scalding her engineer and a treman slightly

SLEEP AND REST For Skin Tortured
BABIES
And Tired
MOTHERS

Bold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal rates. Hatteburged P. Sewarra vicks, I. King Edwarden, London, Porrar D 10 Cuna. Conr., Sole Props., Boston, U.S. 2.

POLICE HUSTLE OFF CABS.

WON'T LET THEM STAND IN FRONT OF "SUSPECTED" HOUSES.

Hamilton Cary's Cabman Arrested While Waiting toe IItm in Front of a Restaucant Cab Company Proposes to Go to

War is declared between the police of the West Thirty-seventh and West Forty-seventh street stations on the one side and the New York Cab Company on the other, For some months the police have been chasing the compairy's cabs and carriages from the streets at night, although it is a licensed corporation, and have been arresting its men when they refused to move on. Early yesterday morning one of their drivers was clubbed and arrested. Two Union Club men who had hired the cab spent an unprofitable hour trying to get him out, and finally he was discharged in the police court. Now Allen Lexow, Schater Lexow's brother, who is treasurer of the cab company, says that if the police want trouble they can have it, and that every case hereafter will be fought out to the end.

The latest victim is William Keegan. He is the smallest driver in the company's em-ploy. About half past twelve restorday morning he was called to the Union Club to take Hamilton W. Cary and F. T. Moorhead to lturns's restaurant in Sixth avenue. They went into the restaurant, bidding the cabman to wait for them. An hour later two men, whom Keegan supposed to be his passengers, came out of the place and he drove up to get them. saving:

"Here you are, sir." He had made a mistake, however, and the men went on. Keegan got down from the box to blanket his horse. Roundsman Skelly of the West Forty-seventh street station had heard him speak to the men, and, coming up, said to him

"What right have you got to solicit trade here?" "I wasn't soliciting," replied the driven,

"I thought they were my fares."
"Get on out of here," growled the rounds

"I'm waiting for two parties inside," said Skelly drew his club and struck the driver.

knocking him into the gutter. Then he hauled him to his feet and handed him over to a poiceman named Carey to be taken to the staion house on a charge of soliciting trade. Just as Keegan was being taken away, Messrs, Cary and Moorhead came out of the restaurant and asked what was the matter. Keegan was too much muddled up by the blow from the roundsman's club to give any explanation, but the patrolman told them that the driver was under arrest. They decided to go up to the West Forty-seventh street station and explain to the Sergeant at the desk. At the station house they got little satisfaction. In fact they said afterward that the Sergeant had told them to mind their own business, and not interfere if they didn't want to get themselves into trouble. Mr. Roosevelt has not succeeded yet in making his desk Sergeants civil. From the station house they went to the New York Cab Company's stables on West Thirty-second street and reported the arrest. At Yorkville Folice Court yesterday the charge of soliciting trade was foregone, and Keegan was charged with driving a cab without a license. Night Messenger Wilson of the company appeared for the prisoner, and told Magistrate Flammer the facts in the case. Reegan was promptly discharged, the Magistrate holding that no license was necessary. Now the company has given its drivers orders not to move on while waiting for passengers whom they have driven to any place, and it proposes to fight the matter out on those lines. The whole trouble arose out of the fact that the police have been unable to close the discorderly houses in the Twentieth and Twenty-second precipets. Orders have been given out by Acting Captains Sheelan and Keir that no cab shall be allowed to stand in front of suspected houses. A typical case was one about a fortnight ago, when one of the New York Gab Company's cabs took a passenger to a house in "Soubrette tow" in West Thirtyninth street. The cabman was told to wait outside. Presently along came a policeman who told him to move on. As the same thing had happened a score of timeswithin a fortnight, and had resulted in the cabman getting the worst of it if he didn't obey, this driver draward around the corner and stopped there. Present out in." much muddled up by the blow from the roundsman's club to give any explanation, said: "You get out of this precinct or I'll run you

"You get out of this precinct or l'il run you in."

"I've got a fare back there," expostulated the man. "How can I go and leave him?"

"Don't make any difference," said the policeman, "that's the orders. Git!"

The cabman drove back to the stable and told James Heffernan, the general manager, what had happened. Mr. 'leffernan telephoned to Police Headquarters to know if any orders regarding calls had been sent out from there. None had been. Then he got the West Thirty-seventh station on the 'phone and asked the Sergeant why his cabmen were continually driven away while waiting.

They've got no business waiting in the street," said the Sergeant.
"We're a illeensed corporation," replied Mr. street. street," said the Sergeant.
"We're a licensed corporation," replied Mr.
Heffernan, "and our cales have the right to
wait for passengers anywhere. One of your
men has just driven a cab away from a place in
Thirty-night street where it was waiting by
order."

der."
Il know about that case, "said the Sergeant.
That's a disorderly house,"
"How do you know it's a disorderly house?"
"Why, everybody knows that."
"Why don't you raid it, then?" demanded
r. Heffernan sharply. Mr. Heffernan sharply.
"Well-er-um-you see, we-err can't get the evi-

"Well-er-um-you see, we-err can't get the evidence."
"So you try to break up my legitimate business in order to conceal your own inefficiency. Now, my man is going back to that place, and he's going to stay there until his fare comes out. I warn you, if he's arrested, we'll sift this thing to the bottom."

"Oh, I wouldn't do that if I were you, Mr. Heffernan," said the Sergeant earnestly. "We only follow our orders here, and there's no use in your trying to make trouble."

"It's gone too far," said Mr. Heffernan; "It's time we got our rights, and this is where we're going to stand for them."

Bidding the cab driver to go up to the Thirty-ninth street; house, Mr. Heffernan followed, in another cab. At the corner they saw two policemen talking so a man in plain clothes. Presently one of the policemen came up the street, and Mr. Hefferman asked him if he was the one who had driven the cab driver away.

"Yes, that's right," said the officer. "I knew you were conling. I've get other orders now. Your man can stand there all night if he wants to."

But that was only a single victory. The same thing had to be gone over with the police of the West Forty-seventh street station, who gave the same reason for interfering with the drivers. Orders had been given that no cabs should be allowed to stand in front of suarescetch houses. Asked why they didn't raid the houses, the police had no answer except that they "couldn't get evidence." A record of case is beling prepared by the company for use when a test comes up in the courts, if it does so come up. Appeal will probably be made to the Police Commissioners also. you try to break up my legitimate bust-

PLORIDA HOTEL AGAIN RAIDED.

Blanche Gillan Recognized in Court by Two Cops Who Had Been Looking for Her. The Fiorida Hotel at 14 East Thirteenth treet was raided on Saturday night for the third time within six weeks. Seventeen persons were arrested, including Clerk Charles Hoffman, who is in charge of the hotel, the proprietor having left town. When arraigned in Jefferson Market Court vesterday morning all the prisoners were discharged execut Hoffman, who was held for examination on March 30 on a charge of maintaining a discriberly house. An hour after the Fiorida was raided Ward

Men Walsh and Cudded, with several more Mercer street policemen, visited George W. Daggett's saloon at 155 Bleecker street. Fighteen somen, both black and white, were found in women, both black and white, were found in the rear resim of the saloon, the majority drunk, lagistrate cornel fined each of them \$3 in seffers and Market tourt yest ruly.

One of the women arrested in the saloon was Blanche Gillan, 'I' years ald. While she was being jed back to prison she was recognized by two policemen as a woman for view they had been searching, each will a different warrant, one worn out by her hisband and the other by Adon's Legandre of 41. West Thirty-sixth street. She deserted her lushand and two children in December, and in January broke the windows of Legandre shedge, when they we salestly because she couldn't see them. Each policeman arrangined her of the new complaints and she was held for examination.

The Socialists who are at war with the Brotherhood of Tailors told a story lesterday of alleged doings of the auti-Seculists. They said that a gam, called the "loye of London" haugs areas of the headquarters of the first berhood of Tailors of the sufficient of the interest of the active of the stained, who have been designed distributed by the Section of London are described by the Sections to full of autipathy toward Sections to the sufficient of the section of the section